

## Richmond Price Current.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Tobacco, -	\$ 4 00	CASH
Wheat, new, red 75, white 83	do.	
Flour, superfine, new, -	5 00	do.
Flour, fine, -	4 50	do.
Corn, -	2 25	do.
Hemp, clean, (per ton)	180 00	do.
Iron, -	110 00	do.
Bacon, -	15 00	do.
Whiskey, -	40 00	do.

Just Published,  
By C. & A. Conrad, & Co. Philadelphia,  
and for sale by Samuel Pleasants, jr. Richmond;

## The Columbiad;

A Poem in 10 Books—By Joel Barlow.

THIS title announces a work of the highest interest that the resister of our country or of any other can furnish. With regard to the merits of the execution, it would become us, the publishers, to speak in that strain of commendation which alone would give utterance to our sentiments. Of this, the public, to whom it is now offered, will judge for themselves. We will only state one circumstance, which ought to be understood by the purchaser before we solicit his patronage. The ancient Juvenile Poem of Mr. Barlow called the Vision of Columbus is so far absorbed in this, as henceforward to disappear from the list of his works. All that he has thought worthy of the subject in that Poem has been incorporated in this—which may amount to one fourth or one third of the former work. He has now in his mature years and judgment, taken a much wider range over the immense regions of fact and fancy, than the fortunes of this hemisphere have opened to his view, and the work is now probably destined to stand, the epic song of his country.

No pains or expense have been spared to give it a dress and ornament suitable to its intrinsic merit.

It is in one volume royal quarto illustrated by twelve engravings on the following subjects: I. Hezzer's appearance to Columbus in prison. II. Canoe and Ocella instructing the savages in agriculture and the domestic arts. III. Zamor killed by Canoe. IV. Inquisition. V. Canoe passing the Rubicon. VI. Canoe visiting over the Prison Ship. VII. Murder of Lucia. VIII. Canoe resigning his sword to Washington. IX. Rape of the Golden Fleece. X. Initiation to the Mysteries of Isis. XI. Final resignation of prejudices.

These eleven subjects were painted by the celebrated Smiske, expressly for this poem. The pictures are now exhibited in the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, where the public can examine their admirable execution, and form some idea of the expense and labor bestowed on the decorations of this work. They were engraved by the first artists in England; and the engravings were in such high estimation among the amateurs, that several proof copies were sold in London at six guineas a set. To these is added a portrait of the author, painted by Robert Fulton, and finely engraved by Arthur Smith.

The paper, we believe, is better than any before made in this country; and the printing by Fry & Kammerer, may be regarded as a specimen of typography hitherto unsurpassed, and seldom equalled in any world.

## Richmond Tile Manufactory.

THE subscriber having procured the exclusive right to manufacture in this and several other states Hartwood's much improved Patent Tile for covering houses, and at considerable expense erected the necessary buildings, &c. for carrying on that useful business extensively, now offers to supply, at a short notice, any quantity that may be required, at the moderate price of Thirty Five Dollars per thousand, delivered at his factory.

He can with confidence, founded on actual experiment, in the covering of about 20 houses in this city, assert, that houses can be covered with this tile as cheap in the first instance, as with shingles of the first quality, and when the security against fire, the difference of insurance, the durability and particular construction on these tiles to resist the most penetrating rains and snows are considered, he cannot doubt of meeting with considerable encouragement. It requires only the examination of a well covered roof to convince the most prejudiced mind of their superiority to any other tile heretofore made, or to the best slate, and will cost less than the latter, after paying the expense of water carriage to almost any part of this continent.

Particular attention will be paid to orders from other towns, and in all cases where they are shipped, he will deliver them whole and sound, along side of the vessels, at the expense of carriage only to the purchasers. Any person skilled in the art of tiling, will put on those tiles with great facility, but where they cannot be procured, he can engage a few here who have had some experience, and will go a moderate distance, if the job is of sufficient magnitude and their travelling expenses paid.

BENJAMIN DU VAL.

Richmond, March 12, 1808.  
N. B. I wish to sell Patent Rights in several other states.

Just received at this office,  
Part 2d of vol. 8th.—or No. 16 of  
**Dr. Rees' New Cyclopaedia.**

—ALSO—  
Nos. 7, 8 and 9, of  
**The Military Library.**

\* Subscribers to the above works are requested to apply for their books

THE 3d No. OF  
**COL. TOUSARD'S  
AMERICAN  
Artillerists' Companion,**  
Is ready for delivery to subscribers at this office. A few copies for sale.

## TO MANUFACTURERS AND FARMERS.

LATELY PUBLISHED, IN PHILADELPHIA  
AND FOR SALE  
AT S. PLEASANTS, BOOK STORE  
RICHMOND,

THE  
**REGISTER OF ARTS;  
OR A COMPENDIOUS VIEW  
OF SOME OF THE MOST USEFUL  
MODERN DISCOVERIES & IN-  
VENTIONS.**

By THOMAS GREEN FESSENDEN.  
(Price \$3 neatly bound, or \$2 75 cts. in boards.)

THE object of this work is to present to the American public, useful information in agriculture and the arts. The editor has selected from every quarter within his means, such intelligence as promised to be of advantage to the citizens of the United States. The following is in part, a list of the papers contained in the volume, and will serve to show that much industry has been used to make the selection interesting and useful. Description of a machine for grinding colors; description of a wheel dray; cheap engine for raising water; apparatus for driving copper bolts into ships; on blasting rocks; patent for tanning leather; method of extinguishing fire; process of watering hemp; purification of fish oil; apparatus for purifying infected air on the clarification of wines, &c.—on making glue; facts relative to midew; on making butter and cheese; on the use of steam in conveying heat from one place to another; method of heating rooms by steam; method for preventing the premature decay of fruit trees; method of cultivating peach trees; description of Count Rumford's boiler; on making soap by steam and saving fuel; wooden matches for firing cannon; fabrication of sulphuric acid; method of rendering white wash durable; Dutch method of curing herrings; cement to preserve vessels from worms; on raising and dressing hemp; account of Sir Sidney Smith's double boats; on the use of lime with gunpowder; on the cultivation of potatoes from the rind; a method of destroying caterpillars; on raising potatoes from seed; on the application and use of certain vegetables in dyeing; method of preparing oil cakes; on promoting the growth of young fruit trees on grass land; on oil as a manure; improvement in bagging weaving; the best mode of taking honey; a new invented compound for covering houses; on preserving seed in a state fit for vegetation; the Bavarian method of evaporating salt waters; method of preventing accidents in wheel carriages; experiments on Calcareous and Gypsiferous Earths; on tacking iron in a reverberatory furnace; on the raising of red cloverseed; the process of obtaining opium from the white poppy; on the culture of opium; the method of forming cast iron railways for running of waggons, drays, &c.—Substitute for Verd-grass; new method of bleaching cotton; method of procuring good water from wells; on manufacturing different kinds of saws; method of making indelible ink; improvements in the constructions of malt kilns; on the distillation of ardent spirits; French mode of making salt petre; an improvement in brewing malt liquors; on the purification of crude salt petre.

Sketch of some of the principal American manufactures and manufactories, bridges, canals, turnpike roads, agricultural improvements, patent inventions, &c. Also just received and for sale as above, The American Artillerists Companion, No. 3 by Louis de Toussard, late Lieut. Col. of the second regiment of Artillery—Price 2 dollars. per No. to be comprised in 6 Nos. with plates.

The American Register or general Repository of History, Politics and Science, vol. 2d.—published semi-annually—price \$3.25 cents.

Modern Chivalry: or, the Adventures of Teague O'Regan, by H. H. Brackenridge, 2 vols. \$2.50 cents.

For sale at this office.

THE  
**MEMOIRS  
OF  
WILLIAM SAMPSON,**

Including particulars of his adventures in various parts of Europe; his confinement in the dungeons of the Inquisition in Lisbon, &c. &c. SEVERAL ORIGINAL LETTERS. Being his correspondence with the ministers of state in Great Britain and Portugal. A short sketch of the HISTORY OF IRELAND, Particularly as it respects the spirit of British Domination in that country; and a few observations on the state of manners, &c. in America.

FOR SALE AT THE ARGUS PRINTING-OFFICE.

THE  
**TRIAL  
OF  
THOMAS O. SELFLEDGE,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW, FOR KILLING CHARLES AUSTIN.  
On the Public Exchange, in Boston, August 4th, 1806.

## Poetry.

### FROM THE PEN OF ROSCOE.

1  
WIDE over the tremulous sea,  
The moon spread her mantle of light,  
And the gale, dying gently away,  
Breath'd soft on the bosom of night.  
On the fore-castle Marraton stood,  
And pour'd forth his sorrowful tale;  
His tears fell unseen in the flood,  
His sighs pass'd unheard on the gale.

2  
"Ah wretch! in wild anguish he cried,  
"From country and liberty torn,  
"Ah Marraton! would thou hadst died,  
"Ere o'er the salt wave thou wast borne.  
"Thro' the groves of Angola, I stray'd,  
"Love and Hope made my bosom their own,  
"For I talk'd with my favorite maid,  
"Nor dreamt of the sorrows to come.

3  
"From the thicket the manhunter sprung,  
"My cries echoed loud thro' the air,  
"There was fury and wrath on his tongue,  
"He was deaf to the shrieks of despair.  
"Accurs'd be the merciless band  
"That his love could from Marraton tear,  
"And blasted this impotent hand,  
"That was sever'd from all I held dear.

4  
"Flow ye tears, down my cheeks ever flow,  
"Still let sleep from my eyelids depart;  
"And still may the arrows of woe  
"Drink deep of the streams of my heart.  
"But hark! on the silence of night,  
"My Addela's accents I hear,  
"And mournful beneath the wan light,  
"I see her loved image appear.

5  
"Slow o'er the smooth ocean she glide,  
"Like the gleam that hangs light on the wave;  
"And fondly her lover she chides  
"That lingers so long from his grave.  
"Ah Marraton! haste ye! she cries,  
"Here the reign of Oppression is o'er,  
"Here the tyrant is robb'd of his prize,  
"And Addela sorrows no more.

6  
"Now sinking amid the dim ray,  
"Her form seem'd to fade on my view;  
"O stay thee! my Addela, stay!  
"She beckons, and I must pursue.  
"To-morrow he white-man in vain  
"Shall proudly account me his slave;  
"My shackles I plunge in the main,  
"And rush to the realms of the brave."

From the National Intelligencer.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. III.

The principle of retaliation, as a ground of belligerent pretension and deportment, is one, which it is our duty firmly to examine and deliberately to consider. Its great delicacy and vast importance may forbid a private well-intentioned individual to pronounce on the nature and extent of the rights, which an injured, endangered or provoked belligerent may practically enjoy or colorably claim, on this serious and inconvenient principle; but the same objections do not occur against argument or demonstration, calculated to quash all pretension to retaliate on the part of any government, from which we suffer. Hence it has been that fair and weighty considerations, applying negatively to the British claims on the ground of retaliation have been explicitly introduced into these papers.

After an honest and candid recollection of the rise and progress of neutral spoliation, we are unable to call to mind a single proclamation, order of council, or other act of the British government from 1791 to 1806, in which they for a moment set up, in substance or in words, the slightest pretension to retaliate on France or the neutral states, any alleged original abuses or pervasions of neutral trade, navigation or seamen, until the attempt of the court of London to procure an admission of that nature in their own addition to a treaty, otherwise mutual, in December 1806. This fact is the more strong, because General Hamilton, in his publications of "America," while he was exercising the functions of a President over a federal administration in 1798, and Colonel Pickering, then secretary of state, in a public official report, advanced the unfounded ideas, that England had followed France in all her violations of neutral commerce, whereby those eminent citizens put into the mouth of Britain all the pretensions of a power entitled to retaliate, which she had never heretofore claimed. And here Britain, we will ingeniously confess, in your favor, that these and other children of America, adopted and native, while honored by our high trusts and fed by our treasures, have done much indeed, (and often have done so much) to mislead you into unwarrantable, irregular, and pernicious acts, and to confirm you in a course towards neutral trade and persons, which has threatened ruin to us and now snatches fearful dangers over your beautiful and noble country. But we return to our point: England, sharp and ingenious, and thus goaded by Americans as she has been, never once mentioned the doctrine of retaliation, till the last of December 1806, in the proposed rider to the treaty of Monroe and Pickney, Auckland and Holland.

Let us now examine the opposite side. What has been the conduct of France? She always, even in 1792, took the ground of a power aggressed on, offended much, and much endangered by those aggressions. She avowed, before the war with England, her right and duty to retaliate on the House towns the pervasions

of their resources, which neutral Britain committed in January, 1793. She took measures of regular indemnity from England on the 1st of February, 1793, by an open declaration of war. In May, 1793, France issued her first general order touching neutral trade, and though it was to save her bread, and she avowed the right, duty and necessity of retaliation, or of using the resources of neutrals to save her country, to prevent England from using those neutral resources to ruin her country, yet France did not add the penalty of confiscation to neutral property, as England does; but, agreed to pay for the neutral property taken in retaliation of English abuses. In the same spirit, grounded upon the same defensive grounds, allowing the same principles, it will be found that the legislative proceedings, executive acts, official communications, and soundest publications of France from 1792, inclusively, to the memorable decrees of Berlin, Milan, and Bayonne, all allow the right, duty and necessity of retaliation. The government of France, incommoded, injured, justly provoked and deeply endangered by illegitimate British pervasions of the vast supplies, purchases, ships and men of neutrals to her own gun or power, and to the destruction of the French—France, we say, under these circumstances, contends for the right, duty and necessity to retaliate; and unhappily for the neutrals, she at length adds that ruinous confiscation, in those neutral cases, which Britain had long before adopted and enforced in her first aggressions. Thus does a fair and calm review of the history of neutral spoliation prove to us, that England from 1792 till the last week of 1806, never even pretended, that France had so abused and pervaded neutral trade, as to give her a color of pretension "to retaliate;" while France, from 1792, to that day, always maintained the charge of aggression against England in all her acts, and in the most steady, explicit, and open manner. The principle of retaliation has never carried France to the lengths of England. She is not like England in the invariable and odious practice of taking either American, or French, or other foreign seamen by imprisonment, or rather capture, out of our vessels. She has never extended her claims on persons sailing in our vessels, to passengers. Her Milan decree, with the exception of the wrecked vessel, is not executed by final and effectual confiscation, as are all the orders of council of Great Britain. Various other differences in the conduct of England and France exist. It is true, we believe, that as Britain assured our ministers in December, 1806, that she would act towards us as we should permit France, so France in 1803 has said she will follow that example of England, and confiscate under the Milan decree, if we do not resist similar English anterior aggressions, alfording, by a new and solemn fact, another serious evidence, that original aggression of perfidious example is the real characteristic of the English conduct, and an imitative retaliation of the characteristic of the conduct of France. England, by claiming and insisting on a right of retaliation against reason, justice, and public law, gives the most unfortunate sanction to the conduct of France, so far as she has that law on her side.

There is a fact in our own conduct, which is conclusive upon the subject of first aggression and retaliation. In 1794, President Washington, to avoid our retaliating on England by a seizure of property to pay for her illegitimate seizures, sent a special mission to England to obtain redress, and even General Hamilton did not then suggest, nor did General Washington propose to send such a minister for such a purpose to France. It would have appeared very extraordinary indeed thus formally to demand redress of England, if she were correctly retaliating the anterior aggressions of the French, and to be totally inoperative to prevention and redress in the case of the French. In Mr. Jay's negotiations and treaty, no trace is to be found of a single idea relative to retaliations by the English for any suggested French original aggressions. Mr. Pickering was then and afterwards as enthusiastic a friend of France as any person in America. He did not then pretend she had given cause for retaliations in 1793. It is also true and is well known to Mr. Monroe, Mr. Jay and others of both parties, at this time alive, that General Hamilton was extremely anxious to go to England, in order to be the instrument of our demand of a discontinuance of original British aggressions, reparation for the past and security for the future. His baggage was notoriously begun to be packed, but his appointment was prevented, and the duty was assigned to Mr. Jay. So extreme was the anti-American spirit at that moment in the British public circles, here, so bent were they on neutral spoliation, that it was asserted among them, in the most emphatic manner, that "Mr. Jay, (our special minister to England for redress) would not be allowed to set his foot on shore." It is a curious fact, that after such sentiments and conduct in 1794, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Pickering should hazard the idea, in 1798, that France was the first aggressor on neutral commerce, and England, consequently, a mere justifiable retaliation. It is submitted to our countrymen to consider the facts and observations in these papers in their due and very serious relation to the recent letter of Mr. Senator Pickering to the governor of Massachusetts. It will appear to that great commercial state and to our whole country, that the strong and decided encouragement openly given to the misconduct of Great Britain by Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Pickering and other persons in the same pernicious habits, are among the real and most efficient causes of her refusing to us redress and indemnity for the past and security against future violations of our neutral commercial rights. Nay—the present jealousy of G. Britain is chargeable in a very considerable degree, to these and similar characters, who have taught her by their pamphlets, reports, speeches and conversations to believe, that as the neutrals would bear any ill treatment, she might go on, till she has at length excited the most indignant spirit of revenge and retaliation in the rest of the civilized world. It is best, even now for England to be persuaded of these truths. What Hamilton could not effect, Pickering cannot accomplish. Nor Jefferson or Madison, Clinton or Monroe would be persuaded that England, has ever had one particle of ground to retaliate, tho' Hamilton

rose from the dead. The only part for England now to act towards the United States is to be regular and just. We require no favor, nor even liberality, though such temper and conduct would certainly go further to promote her American interests than any other. No Senate, no House of Representatives can possibly exist, which will concede to England, against their own knowledge and memories, a right to retaliate on us for the retaliations of the European continental powers. Even in 1798, when the impressions of President Adams against France, the libeled publications and incessant exertions of Mr. Hamilton and the official advantages and statements of Mr. Pickering, favored England; the legislature of the United States would not sanction the idea, that France was the originator of neutral spoliations, and England, as she first pretended in her treaty rider of 1806, the mere and justifiable retaliator.

The conduct of Great Britain in 1794, in advancing ideas of countervailing duties was an abuse of the idea of commercial retaliation. She excluded us from her colonies, shut out all our manufactures, prohibited many articles of our produce, highly duties others, and refused all foreign goods in our vessels; and because we gave a small encouragement to our own vessels, by a duty on cargoes in foreign vessels, of one per cent. more than in our own, and small tonnage duty, she determined to retaliate or "countervail" those duties, and to maintain all her other burdens on our vessels, produce and manufactures. There has been a craft in that country towards us like that of Ulysses. It is a kind of wisdom, which has never worn well, since the days of that Greek. Hence it has been, that no writer has ever assumed the signature of the cunning Ulysses. No nation has ever followed the commercial devices of the British government, whose sordid merchants clamor, in their rival meetings, that we are their best and then indeed their only customers, "grow too rich," though their own commerce had trebled in the time and though they enjoyed all the trade of the world which we did not possess. Americans I think not I am harsh. It was in his unhappy spirit that the king and council of Great Britain, introduced for the first time in their Parliamentary history the 35th section of their act of the 17th June, 1793, whereby all impediments from ministerial responsibility, and from the rights of their legislature, to a complete prostration of neutral commerce with their enemies in innocent articles were unobservedly removed. With that law in their hands, a British ministry could safely riot—could insolently wanton in the rich spoils of neutral trade. Were it the base act of June, 1793, and its base repetition in 1803, retaliations of the Berlin, the Milan or the Bayonne decrees of 1806, 1807 and 1808? Ye hide the pirates of the states of Barbary! hide your diminished heads! Ye children in the game of plunder, go to London to learn infractions of the Christian decalogue. Britain will teach you that for every hundred of our free bodies, which ye infidels have taken, in thirty years of American trade, she, a christian power, has taken ten fold the number in a quarter of the time. Britain will teach you, that all your much noised plunder of the Christian world, in centuries past, is less by far, than what her "corsairs" have torn from us alone in fifteen years. Britain will teach you that the pious heads of an established christian church can openly vote for these pirate laws, and humbly solicit for their "brothers and their sons, formal commissions, civil, military, and judicial, to perpetrate their execution!

Americans! look at this statement; and tell me plainly, if it be not true. Tell me when on that strange grounds, ye ever hoped that France, a witness of our former non-resistance, would cease to plunder too. By your peace measures of strong coercion—your interdict on the manufactures of Britain, the exclusion of her dangerous navy from your waters, and the withholding of all our supplies to their people and their artists, ye have proved to the European world, that wholesome measures of redress at length engage our councils.

## JURISCOLA.

### Buckingham County, June Court, 1808.

Thomas and Francis Deane, for the benefit of Archd Womack, Plaintiffs,  
AGAINST  
John Francis, Silas Flomroy and Samuel and Drury M. Allen adding partners of Hughes Allen & Company, Defendants.

ON the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, and appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants, Drury M. Allen and Silas Flomroy, are not inhabitants of this state. It is ordered and decreed, that unless they shall appear here on or before September court next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, the court will then proceed to take the same for confessed as to them, and decree the matter thereof accordingly; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in some public newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and another copy be posted up at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A copy, —Terry,  
R. ELDRIDGE, Jr. D. C.